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CEMA STATISTICAL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD051557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] The CEMA Permanent Commission on Statistics has held its latest--the 36th--session in Moscow. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. A Yugoslav delegation also participated in the session.

The commission discussed tasks arising out of the resolutions adopted at the 34th CEMA session meeting and 96th CEMA Executive Committee session and outlined specific measures on their implementation. It examined and approved the results of international comparisons of the most important value indicators of the national economic development of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia based on 1978 data. The commission's work plan for 1981-82 was adopted.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

REASONS GIVEN FOR CURRENT STALEMATE IN CEMA-EEC DIALOGUE

LD052329 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--TASS economic commentator Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The CMEA-EEC dialogue which has been going on for several years now, has not produced so far any results to speak of. The reason: the obvious reluctance of certain circles of the European Economic Community to establish wide-ranging equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Accords.

The CMEA suggests concluding an agreement that would be an effective instrument for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the world's two biggest economic organizations and countries belonging to them. Therefore the draft document suggested by the CMEA includes also commercial and economic matters.

Already at this stage the countries belonging to the CMEA and the EEC have stable business ties: In 1979 trade between them amounted to 35 billion dollars, having quadrupled since 1970. The West European states account for three-fourths of the Soviet Union's trade with industrialized capitalist countries.

But the effect of businesslike cooperation would be much greater if relations between the CMEA and the EEC rested on an agreement specifying the basic principles, areas and forms of both multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

Acting in the spirit of the Final Act of the European conference, the CMEA countries came up more than once with constructive proposals aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions to questions on which the positions of the two sides differ. Thus, at a meeting of the editorial group of experts in Geneva in July the Soviet Union, taking into account EEC practices, agreed that the agreement with the CMEA and its members should be signed only by the EEC, on which the European community insists. Moreover, the CMEA also agreed that each of the organizations could conclude agreements with any of the sides concerned, members of the other organization, when this is found advisible.

But the CMEA's new initiative met with no response: EEC experts did not reply anything on the merit of the CMEA proposals. Nor did they make any steps to meet CMEA half-way. As before, the EEC suggests that cooperation should be reduced to such a secondary matter as exchange of information. At the 97th meeting of the CMEA Executive, held in Moscow towards the end of October, the countries of the socialist community reaffirmed their intention to continue a constructive dialogue with the EEC in order to conclude an agreement that would meet the basic economic interests of the two sides and help materialize detente in Europe. Now a response from the West is awaited. The future will show how realistic is the position adopted by the West European states with regard to the countries of the socialist community.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Failure To Keep Promises

LD051524 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Now a dispatch from Washington about the results of the presidential elections in the United States.

The long struggle for the White House has been won by the Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California. He was ahead of his Democratic rival Jimmy Carter in most states and secured a more than sufficient electoral college [vote] to be proclaimed president on 15 December. Experts are still specifying the number of votes cast for the candidates and venture views, sometimes conflicting, on what groups of the population voted for whom. But one thing is clear, most of the Americans who went to the polls on 4 November displayed their discontent with the policy of the Carter administration and with the President's failure to keep his promises.

Four years ago, Americans were promised that inflation in the country would be reduced to 4 percent, but it has reached 13 percent this year. Unemployment figures have grown to 8 million. The human rights campaign proclaimed by the administration has not changed the status of ethnic minorities. They are still prey to descrimination in diverse spheres of life.

The election results also indicate that the nation does not approve of the foreign policy of the Carter administration. The attempts to derail the agreement on arms limitation, to upset the process of easing tension and arms brandishing thousands of miles away from the United States--all this has caused grave concern in the country. As the Washington POST pointed out on the eve of the elections, many Americans fear that the country may be involved in war. In the course of the election campaign much was said about the need to settle international disputes through negotiation and not within the framework of the arms race. Many statements were also made in favor of restoring normal relations with the Soviet Union, on which the issue of war or peace depends to a large extend. Sober-minded Americans appreicate that the Soviet Union has invariably favored good relations with the United States on the principles of peaceful coexistence. A good many Americans believe that it is necessary to preserve everything good achieved in Soviet-American relations over the years under both Republican and Democratic administrations. They feel it is necessary to resume constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union in resolving acute international problems and first and foremost issues concerning arms limitation and reduction.

Why Carter Was Rejected

LD051446 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 5 Nov, TASS--Republican candidate Ronald Reagan has won the presidential elections on November 4 in the United States. According to preliminary estimates, about 51 percent of people, who took part in the ballot, voted for him. Incumbent President Jimmy Carter received 41 percent of votes and independent John Anderson received seven percent of votes. Although the count is not yet over, Ronald Reagan has already secured the support of 469 electors out of 538, who will officially elect the president in December. Jimmy Carter enlisted the support of 45 electors. The Republican candidate already won in 42 out of 50 states. Carter won in five states and the Federal District of Columbia.

Carter conceded his defeat in a brief statement from Washington. He said that he sent a message to Reagan congratulating him with his victory. Reagan expressed hope in his speech in Los Angeles that the United States will overcome the problems facing the country.

The Democratic Party was also unsuccessful at elections to the Congress. For the first time in the past 26 years, the Republicans have ensured for themselves control over the Senate. According to preliminary estimates, the Democrats lost 22 seats in the House of Representatives, although still in majority. Assessing the results of the elections, American political observers point out that the voters' sentiments were largely influenced by the failure of the Carter administration to meet its major election promises made in 1976, both in the field of domestic and foreign policy.

ASSOCIATED PRESS agency points out that a nationwide polling of voters, conducted by AP and the NBC television network, as well as analysis in ten key states, showed that Carter lost because voters were critical of his administration's activities on all chief questions--inflation, foreign and military policies, unemployment.

Stressing that the elections were held in the conditions of economic difficulties, the New York TIMES states that two thirds of voters described unemployment, high taxes and inflation as the factors which determined their choice. Almost the same number of voters said that, in their opinion, time has come for changes in Washington, AP agency points out.

The New York TIMES writes that Reagan was moving towards his victory on the crest of discontent with President Carter's economic policy. The Republican presidential candidate laid stress during his election campaign on problems in the American economy, reminding that eight million Americans are jobless and that consumer prices increased by 42.3 percent after the advent to the White House of the present administration, while the level of inflation went up from 4.8 percent to 12.7 percent a year.

Observer Reston writes in the New York TIMES that it is regrettable that the present elections did not make clear the country's problems but deepened them even further. The elections left the U.S. allies in deep doubt as to the future trend of the American policy. Reston states that the election campaign showed and dramatized the only fact that not a single existing problem can be easily resolved. Both candidates, while disagreeing on many questions, agreed at least on one point that the United States is facing great difficulties. The country's political leaders lost the confidence of the American people, something should be done about it now, after the elections, Reston says.

As is known Carter breached hundreds of promises he gave voters during the 1976 election campaign, including such cardinal promises as the pledge to cut the Pentagon's budget by 5-7 billion dollars and restrict American arms deliveries abroad.

The abortive "boycott" of the 1980 Moscow Olympics greatly damaged the prestige of the Democratic administration. But the greatest damage was inflicted to it by its turn in foreign policy from the course towards detente to the course towards heightening international tensions and dangerous doctrines in the sphere of the use of nuclear weapons. One of the latest actions by Jimmy Carter was an actual proclamation of the "admissibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear conflict.

The voters rejected the provocative stand in respect to detente, demonstrating their understanding of the irrefutable fact that not a single question can now be resolved along the lines of the arms race. Popular sentiments, now predominant in the United States, are vividly seen from the turn by the two candidates at the final stage of the election campaign from competition in bellicosity to assurances in their peacefulness. The newspaper NEWSDAY writes that the present election campaign demonstrated that striving for peace is one of the principal aspirations of the Americans. It points out that both candidates had to alter their stands when public opinion polls began showing tha American voters are afraid of the threat of the outbreak of war and want peace.

As to the Soviet Union, it has always come out in favour of the normalisation and development of Soviet-American relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence recorded in the document "The Basic Principles of Relations Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America" signed in 1972.

'Striving for Peace' Noted

LD051808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday presidential elections took place in the United States. Today the results are known.

Republican candidate Ronald Reagan is the winner after a long and strenuous race. From all indices from which the results of the elections can be judged, Reagan defeated Carter; the Republican candidate received 51 percent of the votes; Carter received 41 percent. Although the vote count has not yet been completed, it is already clear that Reagan gained the support of 470 out of the 538 electors who elect the president. He was ahead in 42 out of 50 statess.

In the entire postwar period, no president has suffered such a crushing defeat. This is the first case in the past 50 years of an incumbent president being unable to get re-elected to the White House for a second term. In addition to Carter, the Democrats failed in the House of Representatives elections where their majority was reduced to a minimum. For the first time in 26 years the Republicans obtained a majority in the Senate. According to overall appraisals the Democrats have undoubtedly suffered one of the biggest defeats of the past few years.

Describing the results of the elections, O'Neil, a prominent Democrat and speaker in the House of Representatives noted: The elections have ended in a catastrophe for the Democrats.

The majority of American observers viewed the voters' decision as a vote against Carter, considering that he had not fulfilled the promises made 4 years ago. He proved ineffective in the presidential position in solving problems of domestic and foreign policy. Two-thirds of the voters, according to the American press stated that such factors as the continuous growth of inflation, unemployment and taxes had considerably influenced their vote against Carter. Americans' dissatisfaction was also aroused by the zigzags in foreign policy of the Democratic administration. The vagueness and unpredictability of American foreign policy, the search for solutions of problems along the path of the arms race and of the whipping up of international tension evoked sharp and widespread criticism from the American public. As a result, as can be seen from the commentaries in American media, it was time for a change.

The 40th president, Ronald Reagan, reached his election goal after three attempts. In 1968 he gave way to Nixon. In 1976 he gave way to Ford. Ronald Reagan was born on 6 February 1911 in the town of Tampico, Illinois. He was a Democrat and then went over to the Republicans. He was twice elected governor of California, the country's largest state. Bush, who was initially one of Reagan's rivals and later became his (?running mate) in the confrontation with the Democrats, has been elected to the vice presidency.

In the final period of the election struggle problems of foreign policy, or, as they were called in the United States, questions of war and peace, came to the forefront. The Americans frequently said openly that they were seriously worried about the threat of a outbreak of war. They spoke of striving for peace. Whomever won the elections, one cannot but notice the Americans' striving for peace. They express the fear of plunging into a war. They were assured that this would not happen.

The Soviet Union comes out in favor of the development of normal relations with the United States on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and equal security--principles laid down in the basic documents signed by previous presidents, both Republican and Democrat.

Election Rhetoric, Real Policy

LD052240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Our Washington correspondent, Aleksandr Druzhinin, reports:

[Druzhinin] The result of the presidential elections is already known. So far, it is still the preliminary result, but nothing can alter the fact that Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate, has become the next, 40th president of the United States. According to the latest figures, Ronald Reagan won victory in the considerable majority of states. Carter managed to win in only four states and the District of Columbia.

The results of the current presidential elections have toppled the forecasts of the most experienced political observers in the United States. It was not expected that the gap between the winner and the loser would be so great. Carter really did suffer a crushing defeat: It could be called a political fiasco. He was unable to win in the major industrial states. He did not manage to achieve victory in the states of the farming belt. He was unable to win even in the south, in his home state. [as heard] And this fact clearly shows that the political soothsayers completely underestimated the whole depth of Americans' dissatisfaction with the policy of the Carter administration.

Voting was still going on in many parts of the country when, speaking at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, Carter publicly admitted his defeat. It is reported that he left the hotel with tears in his eyes. Meanwhile, at Reagan headquarters in Los Angeles, it was the opposite: There was general rejoicing. Emotions, however, are emotions; the time has now come to answer the question as to the reason for such a telling defeat for Carter. I am handing over to Valentin Zorin, special correspondent of Soviet television:

[Zorin] In the few hours that have passed since the results of yesterday's voting became known, we have managed to talk to many political observers, including those of CBS television. Most of them agree that this is perhaps not so much a considerable victory for Ronald Reagan as a crushing defeat for James Carter. Yesterday, the electorate in fact voted against both the domestic and foreign policy of the Carter government, and in fact Carter has turned out to be completely bankrupt as far as all his policies are concerned. There has perhaps been no U.S. president in the past few decades, if one discounts Nixon, who found himself at the center of a political scandal, who has suffered such a political fiasco. As far as the course of the future government of Ronald Reagan, who will arrive in the White House on 21 January next year, many conjectures are now being made. First and foremost, however, two things are stressed. One of them is that a big distinction should be made between the election rhetoric of a presidential candidate and the actual policy of the man when he is in the White House. Second, it should be taken into account that any U.S. president is guided not by any personal ideas and ambitions, but by the realities of the world today and the actual correlation of forces in the world today, and this is undoubtedly true, too, of the future government of President Reagan.

Voter Loss of Interest

LD060806 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 6 Nov, TASS--The counting of votes is over at all electoral districts in the United States.

Republican Party candidate Reagan received 43.2 million votes, or 51 per cent, incumbent President Carter won 34.9 million, or 41 per cent of the votes, independent candidate Anderson received 5.6 million, or seven per cent. Reagan secured 489 votes of the electors winning in 44 states, while Carter secured 49 votes winning in six states and the Federal District of Columbia. 84 million people, or 52.3 per cent of all those eligible to vote, took part in the ballot. According to the Federal Census Bureau, there are 160.5 million voters in the United States. This is the lowest turnout in the past 32 years, which reflects the voters' loss of interest in elections and their disappointment with the U.S. electoral system which is now in serious crisis.

Zhukov on Postelection Ties

LD051852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bohumil Horak, permanent Moscow correspondent, reports on the first reactions in the USSR to the election of the new U.S. president: Communication media (?here) in their first reactions stressed that never before in the entire modern history of the United States have voters had such clear doubts about the abilities of the candidates to resolve the most burning social and economic problems, and that the clear defeat of the present President, James Carter, is but a logical consequence of his policy in the White House. I asked Yuriy Zhukov, eminent Soviet journalist and PRAVDA commentator how he assessed the election results, and how the elections will influence Soviet-American relations?

[Begin Zhukov recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] The election of Ronald Reagan is a vote of the Americans. They will have to (?live) with the new president for the next 4 years. As for the USSR, (?our) policy remains unchanged. I am of the opinion that our relations, the international relations of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, are being built not with presidents but with states, and that the agreements of politicians, (?such as) the U.S. president, are binding on their successors. I have in mind in this case the principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States, the agreement on averting a nuclear war and a whole number of other docements. It has to be said that the Americans are in favor of preserving peace, and that the new U.S. president too should proceed from this fact. [end recording]

BREZHNEV CONTRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT-ELECT

LD060902 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov TASS--Follows text of telegram:

"Mr Ronald W. Reagan

Los Angeles, State of California, USA.

Esteemed Mr Reagan,

Accept congratulations on your election to the post of president of the United States of America. I express the hope that your activity on this high post will help improving the relations between our countries for the sake of the Soviet and American peoples, for the sake of the consolidation of peace.

L. Brezhnev

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR"

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES KIM SENTENCE, POLITICAL SUPPRESSION

SK052132 Moscow in Korean to Korea 093C GMT 4 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The South Korean Supreme Court martial rejected the appeal of Kim Tae-chung, an opposition activist sentenced to death in September on sedition charges.

According to foreign news reports from Seoul, the sentence of capital punishment for Kim Tae-chung, a presidential candidate in 1971, is subject to approval within 7 days by Gen Yi Hui-song, in charge of overseeing the martial law which has been in force since the dictator Pak Chong-hui was assassinated.

The decision of the Seoul military regime contradicts an agreement concluded with Japan after South Korean secret police kidnapped Kim Tae-chung in 1973 from a Tokyo hotel. The agreement stipulated that Kim Tae-chung would not be indicted for activities outside South Korean territory.

At the same time, the Legislative Council for National Security's law on political renovation has been promulgated in Seoul. Thus, many members of the National Assembly, dissolved by the military after the Kwangju uprising was suppressed, high-ranking politicians and government officials who were charged with political corruption will be banned from politics for 8 years.

According to Western observers, the Seoul military regime headed by retired Gen Chon Tu-hwan, who has close ties with the United States, is attempting to imprison all political rivals of the dictatorial regime on the pretext of purifying state organizations. Anyone criticizing the U.S. puppet regime is to be suppressed. Mass demonstrations and strikes are prohibited, and political parties and clubs are dissolved. Some 50,000 South Koreans are languishing in these special prisons.

RODIONOV STRESSES 'GROUNDLESSNESS' OF JAPANESE CLAIM TO KURILS

LD051323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 3

[V. Rodionov commentary: "Groundless Claims"]

[Text] The facts irrefutably attest that Japan's unfriendly propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union is assuming an increasingly broad scale. The campaign's organizers are paying special attention to stepping up revanchist claims to the southern Kuril Islands (Kunashir, Iturup, and the lesser Kuril chain) which belong to the Soviet Union. This campaign is being waged systematically and, judging by the measures being taken, is directed from a single center. The prime minister's office is fulfilling the role of coordinator, and it has been entrusted with the duties of "movement" organizer. It is financing the movement from the "state budget," of course. The appropriate body, set up under the prime minister's office, is even called the "headquarters for conducting measures regarding the northern territories."

At state expense books, brochures, maps and school text books are being published which show the southern Kuril Island chain designated as Japanese territory, banners have been hung at busy intersections and along roads and regular broadcasts are being made on radio and television. The entire propaganda ballyhoo is pursuing a single aim: that of stating Japan's "legal rights" to part of the Kuril Islands and of drawing attention to this problem which is farfetched from beginning to end. There are figures who go even further, demanding that all the Kuril Islands be transferred to Japan and even threatening southern Sakhalin!

The authorities are trying very hard to prevent the campaign's fire from going out. For this very reason, T. Nakayama, director general of the Prime Minister's Office traveled last September to Hokkaido Island where he "inspected" the Soviet islands from a naval cutter. Foreign Minister M. Ito covered the same route on 25 October. During the trip he made groundless claims to the Soviet Islands.

Japanese foreign ministers have previously made trips to this region. During M. Ito's trip, however, he surpassed all his predecessors. Terming the trip the start (?) of Japanese diplomacy toward the USSR, he appealed to the Japanese people to unite in demanding the "return" of four islands in the Kuril chain and stated that it was impossible to speak of a genuine postwar settlement without a "return of the northern territories." It was clearly not by chance that the timing and intention of this trip fitted in with the "all-Japanese meeting for the return of the northern territories" being held in Tokyo. The meeting was conducted by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office who promised those taking part in the assembly that the government would cooperate in setting up a special "northern territories day...."

Representatives of Japanese political departments present the territorial claims as an "expression of the Japanese people's aspirations." However, the facts indicate that this campaign finds no support among the population's broad strata. Does this not explain the authorities' present desperate attempts to galvanize this hullabaloo and breath new vigor into it? Is it not here that the reasons are to be found which prompted Foreign Minister M. Ito to appeal to world public opinion when he made territorial claims at the September session of the UN General Assembly?

However, such considerations are groundless. The Soviet Union is holding neither anyone else's lands nor any surplus lands. The issue of where our motherland's borders run was definitively and irrevocably resolved by the results of World War II. The Soviet Union's position on this ussue has been expounded repeacedly and must be well-known in Japan: The territorial problems between the USSR and Japan have been resolved, and this has been enshrined in the appropriate international agreements which must be observed.

Japanese official circles' attention has been drawn more than once to the fact that fanning territorial claims against the Soviet Union within Japan can in no way be conducive to the establishment of genuine friendship and good neighborliness between our countries. It is a great pity that not only are the Japanese authorities not taking steps to suppress this unfriendly revanchist campaign but are even helping to whip it up.

Neither the advancing of unlawful and groundless territorial claims against the USSR nor the artificial kindling of passions over a nonexistent "Soviet threat" but rather a sober, realistic approach to the issues of relations with our country would meet not only the interests of Japan itself but also the interests of safeguarding security in the Far East and throughout Asia.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN RADIO STATION--A major new radio station has gone into service in the Mongolian People's Republic. Our correspondent, Sergey Pravdin, reports from Ulaanbaatar. This is a modern radio station built by Soviet workers and specialists in Saynshand, one of the southernmost Mongolian towns. It has been handed over by our country as a gift to the Mongolian working people. Bringing this radio station into service will make it possible to ensure good reception in South Gobi for radio broadcasts from Ulaanbaatar, Moscow and the capitals of other fraternal countries. In the current 5-year period alone, five modern radio stations together with several communications centers have been built in Mongolia with the assistance of the USSR. Construction is nearing completion of a radio relay line from Ulaanbaatar to Altay which has an overall length of 2,200 km. Broadcasts from Moscow and the capitals of other countries of the socialist community can now be received by communications satellite in all the regional centers of Mongolia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0635 GMT 30 Oct 80 LD]

KARMAL ADDRESSES 'MAMMOTH' MEETING UPON RETURN TO DRA

LD052244 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov, TASS--The welcome accorded by the inhabitants of Kabul today to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has turned into a vivid demonstration of Afghan-Soviet friendship.

Addressing the mammoth meeting downtown Kabul, Babrak Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the people, party and Government of the Soviet Union and personally to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev for the warm cordial reception. The Soviet-Afghan friendship, he said, is of a sincere, disinterested character. This friendship plays an important role in the defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the encroachements of imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and reactionaries of the region and Pakistan's militaristic circles. The results of the Afghan-Soviet talks in Moscow meet the interests of the Afghan working people, the interests of peace and security in the region and all over the world.

The head of the Afghan Government recalled that Afghanistan firmly adheres to the provisions set forth in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 this year and is ready for negotiated settlement of disputable issues with the neighbour countries, especially with Pakistan.

Babrak Karmal stressed the great significance of the national patriotic front in uniting all the working people of the country for resolute struggle against the intrigues of imperialism. We, he declared, are not alone in our struggle. On our side are all the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, the countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at their head.

The local press carries numerous reports devoted to the results of Babrak Karmal's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The newspaper HEWAD writes in particular that the fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are indestructible. The newspaper points out that Babrak Karmal's meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders are of extremely great importance for the further development of fraternal friendly relations between the two neighbour countries for the cause of peace. The newspaper highly evaluates the Soviet Union's internationalist aid in ensuring Democratic Afghanistan's national independence and freedom.

AFGHAN PAPER CITED ON SIGNIFICANCE OF KARMAL'S USSR VISIT

LD052012 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov (BAKHTAR)--Daily HEWAD in its today's issue comments on the historical visit of the DRA high ranking party and government delegation under the chairmanship of General Secretary of the PDPA CC, President of the Revolutionary Council and DRA Prime Minister Babrak Karmal, to the Soviet Union and their visit and talks with the Soviet party and government leaders. HEWAD calls it a very important event in the daily increasing development of relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In the talks between the leaders of the two countries, the Soviet side strongly confirmed its support of the just and fearless struggles of the people of Afghanistan to safeguard the gains of revolution, to strengthen the national sovereignty, integrity of the country and to build a prosperous society without social confrontations, concludes the HEWAD.

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DELIVERY OF CATTLE VACCINES TO DRA

LD051152 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--Another batch of vaccines, medicines and preparations has been sent to Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform to be used by the veterinary service of that neighbouring country for the diagnostics, treatment and vaccination of cattle.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Aleksander Frolov, head of the border veterinary inspection at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, has said that the Soviet side annually supplies Afghanistan with more than 2 million doses of vaccines to combat such infectious cattle diseases as plague, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax. He added, that, according to Afghan specialists, no outbursts of virulent cattle-diseases were registered there in the past three years. Measures to develop animals' immunity to diseases is yielding practical results. 4.5 million heads of horned cattle were covered by prophilactic measures this year.

Soviet assistance in veterinary medicine is not limited to deliveries of vaccines and medicines. Soviet medical specialists are working shoulder-to-shoulder with Afghanis at veterinary clinics and diagnostical laboratories which were also formed with Soviet technical assistance.

The beginning to the Soviet Union's cooperation with Afghanistan in the sphere of agriculture was laid more than 40 years ago. The veterinary-sanitary convention has been in effect since 1963. If initially it covered cooperation between the two countries in ensuring cattle safety in frontier areas, it now envolves measures carried out practically in all areas of Afghanistan. Such cooperation helps develop animal husbandry, one of the main branches of the friendly country's economy.

At the 17th joint conference on veterinary medicine that was recently held in Moscow, the Afghani delegation highly appraised the Soviet Union's gratuitous aid and expressed profound gratitude for it.

SELIKHOV DESCRIBES DRA ARMY SUCCESSES, CULTURAL EFFORTS

LD051619 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 29 October 1980, carries on page 14, under the headline "Second Stage of the Revolution; Afghan Meetings," a 2,200-word Kabul-Moscow report by Kim Selikhov. After describing street scenes in Kabul, Selikhov offers a pen portrait of the commander of a "people's volunteer detachment" and discusses on the successes of these detachments and the Afghan Army, which have now smashed "practically all the bandit formations of any size," and the atrocities committed by "Afghan fascists." Selikhov goes on to describe meetings with various Afghan cultural figures, and gives a brief account of the conversation--entirely on cultural matters--a Soviet writers' delegation visiting Kabul on an unspecified date had with Babrak Karmal.

USSR, INDIA SIGN TRAINING PROTOCOL FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION

BK291058 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol in Moscow. This will provide for training of Indian geoscientists in that country in the specialized methods of exploration of mineral resources. It also envisages an exchange of specialists between the two countries.

Director General of the Geological Survey of India V.S. Krishnaswamy, who led the Indian delegation to Moscow, has said that India wants to use Soviet expertise in exploring and extracting coking coal which is in short supply in the country. The two countries have also signed another protocol covering contract for the supply of castings and forgings from the Indian heavy engineering complex, Ranchi.

CHINA'S 'PROVOCATIVE COURSE' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA EXAMINED

LD051055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column: "Beijing Instigates"]

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has made an official visit to Beijing. In the Zhongnanhai, the Chinese leaders' residence, he had talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee. The top PRC leadership used the meeting to make statements intended for a wide audience on the so-called "Vietnamese threat" and led the dialogue mainly toward a discussion of the nonexistent "Kampuchean question."

At the talks the Beijing leaders came out as champions, as they assert, of the "independence, soverignty and territorial integrity of states in the region." But that is a hypocritical mask concealing malicious irritation at the fact that the formation of a new life in Kampuchea is irreversible and that attempts to cause clashes among the countries of Indochina are unsuccessful. The course of the talks showed that Beijing would like to turn Thai territory into a base for hostile operations against Kampuchea and Laos, and also to exacerbate relations between Vietnam and the other ASEAN states--Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Judging from the relults of the talks the Zhongnanhai sees no particular reason for rejoicing. Even Western observers, who can hardly be suspected of lacking sympathy toward Beijing's present provocative course, have been forced to admit that. Indeed, it is hard to imagine that in a region which is within the sphere of the PRC leadership's direct hegemonist and expansionist aspirations, people could fail to view with alarm Beijing's subversive operations--political, economic and military--with respect to its neighbors and China's flagrant interference in the development of interstate ties in Southeast Asia. As is apparent from the reaction of the region's mass information organs, people there do not believe assertions to the effect that the UN General Assembly decision--adopted under pressure from Beijing and Washington--to keep a place for Pol Pot's supporters in the United Nations allegedly accords with the interests of peace and security in Indochina.

The direct and long-term interests of the countries of Southeast Asia lie in the direction of peaceful cooperation with each other, friendship and cooperation on the basis of real respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have a constant desire for this. And realistically minded politicians in the other Southeast Asian countries cannot fail to understand that.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE ON RFE POLISH BROADCASTS CITED

LD051237 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 9

[Unattributed report "From the Foreign Press": "Instigators"]

[Text] In an article on Radio Free Europe [RFE] broadcasts entitled "Who Is Reponsible for Instigation and Interference?" the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes:

In recent months RFE in Polish has launched an extremely energetic antisocialist campaign. Under cover of "concern" for Polish workers and the "cause of renewal" the radio station has no scruples in using any means in its attacks on Poland's sociopolitical system and on the Polish state's system of alliances. Even a superficial look at RFE programs transmitted from the FRG makes it possible to assert that the main instrument in that subversive radio station's antisocialist activity is suitably concocted information--today even more than before.

When work stoppages began in Poland in the summer and the domestic situation was complicated, the radio station selected its information in such a way as to aggravate feelings of bitterness and dissatisfaction and create a climate promoting attacks on the foundations of the socialist system in Poland. During that period RFE was clearly counting on a confrantation between the authorities and the shipbuilders on the coast and fiercely attacked all who called for compromise and reconciliation.

After the signing of agreements, the PZPR Central Committee organ goes on to note, RFE adapted to the new situation and began the next stage in its subversive activity--the stage of direct orientation of the "new independent self-governing trade unions" which are being formed. In recent weeks, for instance, it has begun, on the one hand, to devote its programs entirely to the antisocialist sallies of the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and, on the other, to patronize those forces which would like to use units of the new, independent, self-governing Solidarity trade union as a bridgehead for their plans for breaking up the social system which exists in Poland.

The Munich radio station doles out in accordance with psychological calculations a detailed program of deviation from socialism. And this specific climate of "creeping counter-revolution," which appears in practically every broadcast, is backed up by belligerent anti-Sovietism.

The aim of these broadcasts is to exacerbate the crisis in order gradually to annihilate the party's leading role in the state and among the people, shatter the structure of the people's power and disorganize the system of management of the national economy. The gamble on anticommunism in the radio station's day-to-day activity is flagrant interference by RFE's masters in the vitally important interests and affairs of the Polish state and people.

Distorting Poland's international position in its propaganda, the radio station tirelessly repeats threadbare anti-Soviet slogans and poisoned "good advice" on how to export the so-called "victories of Polish workers," and calls for the weakening of the ties linking Poland with its neighbors, above all the Soviet Union.

RFE's concepts ring with the statements of extreme revanchist and chauvinist politicians, press and organizations in the FRG, TRYBUNA LUDU notes.

That radio station's masters would like--unceremoniously and without reckoning with international rules, with the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference or with the Polish people's sovereign rights--to foist on Poland their own program for the gradual elimination of socialist gains in Poland. All these subversive actions are arousing resolute protests not only on the part of the Polish public but among all constructive forces in European countries.

LE MONDE TRACES EVOLUTION OF SOVIET STANCE ON POLAND

LD051435 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 p 10

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Kremlin Observes Discretion at Present Stage of Polish Crisis"]

[Text] Moscow--Has Mr Kania succeeded in reassuring the Soviet leaders, or has he merely been granted a reprieve? It is still impossible to say a few days after the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] first secretary's visit to Moscow. The real reply will perhaps be given by the attitude which the Polish authorities take toward the Solidarity trade union but, publicly, the Kremlin has not deviated from the discretion which has been observed for the past month.

After issuing two successive warnings against "interference by imperialist forces," the press is silent once again about Poland and the Soviet public has been told nothing about either the resumption of tension in the neighboring country after the unilateral alteration of Solidarity's rules, or the threat of a strike on 12 November.

Nonetheless the press reported the main parts of Mr Kania's speech to the PZPR Central Committee plenum and his television speech, notably the remark about the "irreversible" nature of the changes made this summer, and it has reprinted several articles from the Polish press praising the indestructible friendship with the USSR.

After the Polish leaders' visit to Moscow on 30 October the press resumed publication of that type of article. Referring to the Soviet-Polish talks last week, PRAVDA on Sunday, 2 November, mentioned only its international aspect. It is as if this question was both the main present concern for the Kremlin and the boundary beyond which the facts of the Polish problem would change radically.

Line of Surveillance Posts

Official discretion has not prevented the Soviets from taking action and setting up a veritable line of surveillance posts around Poland through its allies. The GDR is cutting itself off by limiting the entry of West Germans and by treating Polish citizens worse than it does people from capitalist countries. While the USSR has not officially approved of the closure of the German-Polish border, which does give a very bad image of friendship among socialist brothers, it has given loud support to the measures taken against the FRG.

Strong words have also been heard from the Czechoslovak side, notably during the visit of Mr Kirilenko, number two in the CPSU heirarchy, who was not afraid to miss a Supreme Soviet session in order to assess the Czechoslovak workers morale on the spot. This visit was strongly reminiscent of an overlord visiting his vassals since, as TASS wrote, Mr Kirilenko was able to "assure himself once more of the sincere feelings of fraternal friendship which the Czechoslovak people have for the Soviet people." According to reports circulating in Moscow, the Soviet leader's trip was also prompted by differences of opinion within the Czechoslovak leadership; some leaders wanted to take initiatives to forestall a "Polish-style" development while others wanted to rely solely on tough methods.

Romania has played a role in this "encirclement" but it should be noted that, when reporting Mr Ceausescu's speech, the Soviet press did not publish the harshest remark made about the Polish leaders--the one which prompted L'HUMANITE's criticism (Note) (Mr Ceausescu's remark was as follows: "If appropriate action had been taken in time and a firm attitude had been adopted against antisocialist elements and forces, the events we have witnessed would not have taken place). This omission can be seen as concern not to antagonize the Poles and not to aggravate the situation.

In the USSR itself the top leaders and officials at various levels have taken defensive measures, although the risks of contagion are less immediate than in the other socialist countries. Mr Brezhnev's speech at the recent Central Committee plenum, essentially devoted to raising living standards and improving the population's material status, bears witness to a new concern. The same is true, verbally at least, of trade union action. Since September the trade unions have been portraying increased production as a vital condition for increasing well-being, while previously production was portrayed as the final goal, living and working conditions merely being means, among others, of fulfilling the plan, together with socialist competition, discipline and so forth.

Escapades of a Troublesome Adolescent

The Soviet trade unions are officially greeting the demands of the new Polish organizations with a degree of sangfroid. They point out that several of these demands are already guaranteed in the USSR, at least on paper, such as trade union participation in enterprise administration or in drawing up the plan. The consequences of the "Polish summer" within the trade union machinery are more difficult to determine, but it is impossible to rule out the possibility that the Polish workers' revolt represents a powerful argument in favor of the proposals put forward by some modernist or reformist officials.

Others, however, see in Poland the example of what should be done. In political information sessions the speakers stress the disastrous state of the Polish economy and show that excessive dependence on the West leads both to typically capitalist problems (inflation, debt...) and to the importation of sociopolitical models. The Soviet press reports the shock failures of the Polish economy with gloomy pleasure as if to say to the Poles: "You asked for it...."

Historical precedents show that it would be dangerous to draw peremptory conclusions from the few signs by which the Soviet leaders are hiding rather than revealing their position. Nonetheless the signs of growing impatience demonstrated during September have vanished. That does not mean that the Kremlin approves of developments in Poland, quite the reverse: ideologically speaking it condemned them in the PRAVDA article against the free trade unions but refrained from any reference to socialism, Marxism-Leninism or proletarian internationalism in the communique which concluded Mr Kania's visit. Politically speaking it has pointed to the dangers through its allies. It is continuing to exert pressure without seeming to do so. It is even allowing itself the luxury of watching with some condescension the escapades of an adolescent who is troublesome but constantly proclaims his love for the socialist family. How long will it do so?

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF TRYBUNA LUDU ON LEADERS VISIT

A comparison of the item entitled "Kania, Brezhnev, Warsaw Press Cited on Polish-Soviet Ties" and subtitled "TRYBUNA LUDU Report" published on page F 1 of the 3 November 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 November on page 4 reveals the following addition:

Page F 2, add after the last paragraph: That is why the implications of the friendly working visit to the USSR by Comrades S. Kania and J. Pinkowski extend far beyond the framework of bilateral relations, although these relations were the main topic of the talks, which paid a lot of attention to matters relating to mutually advantageous Polish-Soviet economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

Citing a whole series of figures on Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, the paper notes that at every stage it has contributed to solving Poland's most important problems.

A characteristic feature of our cooperation with the USSR, the article proceeds to point out, is its long-term nature based on common forward planning of needs and mutual benefits. Attention is drawn in this connection to the accord reached during the Moscow talks on the elaboration of economic programs which envisage utilizing on a wider scale the two countries' scientific and technical potential and possibilities in the production of high-efficiency equipment, especially for agriculture, and also the achievements of agricultural science for the purpose of increasing output to satisfy the population's needs.

The friendly working visit to Moscow by the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the Polish Council of Ministers chairman was undoubtedly a new and extraordinarily important stimulus to better mutual understanding and the further development of Polish-Soviet friendship in the interests of the two peoples, TRYBUNA LUDU points out in conclusion.

CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV ENDS VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD051401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov, TASS--P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who had been here for the Days of Soviet Culture in Hungary, left for Moscow today. At the airport he was seen off by G. Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; I. Pozsgay, Hungarian minister of culture and education; and V.Ya. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Hungary.

On the same day P.N. Demichev arrived back in Moscow.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN POLITICAL WORKERS DELEGATION

LD051137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Romanian political workers headed by Col M. Arsintescu, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Culture Directorate of the Romanian Army's Higher Political Council, was in the Soviet Union from 27 October through 1 November this year.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate the guests were familiarized with experience in organizing the political training of Soviet Armed Forces personnel. The delegation also visited the Odessa Military District and Moscow's Suvorovskoye school.

The Romanian political workers were received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

DJURANOVIC STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO BEIJING

LD051503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stopped over in Moscow this afternoon en route to Beijing. At Moscow airport, Veselin Djuranovic was welcomed by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, also welcomed him. Premier Veselin Djuranovic is to resume his journey to Beijing tonight.

LEVIN COMPARES SCHMIDT'S FRG VICTORY WITH REAGAN'S U.S. VICTORY

LD052044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today the West German Bundestag elected Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] Helmut Schmidt federal chancellor. This decision, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, follows logically upon the results of the FRG parliamentary elections held on 5 October. The two parties which have comprised the government coalition for 11 years now--the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats--again obtained an impressive majority, 45 mandates. Such a majority was acquired in the outcome of the Bundestag vote on the question of the candidacy for the post of chancellor.

Today, when attention is primarily focused upon the results of the presidential elections in the United States, political events in the FRG acquire a specific coloring, which begs for a comparison. If one starts such a course, then the first thing that characterizes the FRG and distinguishes it in the present case from the United States is stability. And especially of note is the fact that this primarily, as the elections to the Bundestag have indicated, relates to foreign policy, the basis of which is the striving toward detente which has been frequently repeated by the leaders of the SPD and the Free Democratic Party [FDP].

The rival to the present chancellor, the contender for this post from the opposition bourgeois bloc the CDU/CSU, Strauss, mainly differed from Schmidt in that he almost unreservedly seized upon the bellicose theses of Carter. Strauss called for support in everything for the adventurist policy of Washington and in unison with the Pentagon he rattled his sabre.

The West German electorate rejected this course. Today it has turned out that the actions of Carter have also not received the support of the electorate--this time the American electorate. This is a fact that merits the most serious consideration. Will the administration of the victor of yesterday's elections, Reagan, draw the appropriate conclusions? One will be able to judge only next year since the new president will take up his duties on 20 January.

The FRG Government has the opportunity even now to begin the implementation of the pre-election promises and make use for this in particular of the meeting due to open next week in Madrid of the representatives of the participant states of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The more so since the significance of this meeting, upon which the peoples of Europe are rightly expecting real steps on the path to curbing the arms race, is increasing . The FRG has, during the years in power of the SPD/FDP government coalition, made a contribution to the cause of European detente, and if the FRG will pursue this course even more consistently then there will be gains from this for all Europeans, including the countries of Western Europe.

'CONCERN' EXPRESSED AT FRG FAILURE TO CONDEMN ANTI-USSR CAMPAIGN

LD051539 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Correspondent V. Dolgikh dispatch: "Cooperation Between USSR and FRG: Truth and Fabrication"]

[Text] Bonn--What is the attitude in West Germany toward trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union?

I have recently visited the Ministry of Economics, the Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Federal Union of West German Industry. Everywhere people said with great satisfaction that trade and economic ties between our countries are developing successfully, as is borne out, for instance, by the trade turnover growth rate just recently--it has reached almost 25 percent. [paragraph continues]

Broad prospects are opened up by the 25-year agreement on the development and intensification of long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere and by the long-term program governing the main avenues of cooperation which was adopted to implement this agreement and also by the constructive nature of the talks within the framework of the Soviet-West German mixed commission. My interlocutors called the USSR not only an advantageous but also a natural partner, considering the features of the FRG and USSR economies, the fact that they are mutually supplementary, their geographical proximity and so forth.

On the other hand we cannot fail to note that the process of the development of economic cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union is encountering keen opposition from those forces which would like to wreck detente and prevent the improvement of the political climate in Europe.

For a long time the bourgeois press, and the tone here is set by the Springer newspapers, chewed over the "one-way street" thesis, alleging that trade is advantageous only to the Soviet Union. But when, thanks to Soviet orders, 500,000 West Germans received employment and the FRG gained the opportunity to import from the USSR the energy sources and valuable raw material vital to its economy--this thesis had to be abandoned. To replace it provocative rumors about the USSR's so-called "growing indebtedness" in trade with the FRG began to be exaggerated. Various seminars and "scientific conferences" on this issue were even inspired. The "experts" calmed down only when it emerged that something completely different had occurred--the trade balance had leveled out.

Unable to halt the process of the development of trade and economic relations as a whole, the righwing forces are trying to thwart the most effective agreements, in particular those under which in exchange for gas the FRG supplies the USSR with pipes, machinery and equipment for main gas pipelines.

The rightwing press has begun to wail that the FRG is becoming dependent on the USSR since the proportion of Soviet gas in the FRG's overall consumption of this fuel has passed the 15-percent mark. The absurd fabrication is easily refuted by competent and responsible people.

"We are prepared to double the quota of Soviet gas in the country's overall energy balance," I was told by the FRG minister of economics.

Nor do the opponents of detente and cooperation hesitate in choosing the means for achieving their political aims. A characteristic example is a recent provocative publication in Springer's newspaper DIE WELT. This newspaper suspected the West German firm (Gildemayster) of violating an FRG statute on the export of commodities. For greater plausibility it even published a form showing a list of orders the firm had allegedy received from a Soviet foreign trade association.

For about 2 weeks the radio, television and entire rightwing press prattled on and on about the "sensation," echoing in every way DIE WELT's "suspicions...." The government organs were obliged to investigate the "(Gildemayster) case." Ultimately it was established that the firm had violated no statutes and that all the "accusations" were utter fabrication and the published order form was the usual fake. The provocatuers had gotten into a mess again, but they were able to put something down to their credit: A shadow was cast on trade with the Soviet Union.

We are concerned at the fact that this entire protracted campaign of lies and fabrications is not meeting with due condemnation from the official authorities. Although it is perfectly obvious that the use of means taken from the cold war arsenal to undermine economic ties is patently at odds with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki documents.

NORWEGIAN OFFICIAL TO DISCUSS STOCKPILING ISSUE DURING VISIT

LD051617 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Kjell Dragnes report: "Steen Explains Stockpiling in Soviet Union]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Nov --"It would surprise me if the Soviet Union did not realize that the decision to site the contingency stockpiles in Troendelag takes real account of our neighbors' interests. We have always maintained that the Soviet Union has legitimate security interests, and we are taking account of them."

Labor Party Chairman and Trade Minister Reiulf Steen said this in Moscow Monday [3 November] and he added that he hoped to convey to the Soviet leaders he will have political talks with a greater understanding of Norwegian security policy.

He also thought that the talks may be of significance for the meeting Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund will have with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in December. According to reports AFTENPOSTEN has received, the meeting has been set for 22 December.

Steen is in Moscow as leader of the delegation to the Norwegian-Soviet Economic and Technical Cooperation Commission. During the talks a long-term, 10-year program for Norwegian-Soviet cooperation in these fields will be drafted. The 5-year trade agreement will also be extended.

But after the talks are over Trade Minister Steen will remain in Moscow on a private visit after an invitation from the Soviet Union's Oslo Ambassador Yuriy Kirichenko. Monday evening Steen had still not been told whom he will meet during the private visit, but it is clear that political talks have been announced.

In response to a direct question Steen said that he does not think that it would be odd to meet the same people he had talks with last time he was in Moscow, and that he was fully prepared to give them the Norwegian view of the stockpiling of U.S. military equipment and arms in Norway.

Steen will attend the customary gala in the Kremlin held on the eve of the celebration of the 7 November revolution.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD012112 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] According to the contacts agreed to be maintained between the CPSU and the Finnish Social Democratic Party, a delegation of that party led by a member of the Executive Committee of the Party, E. Paasio, visited the Soviet Union from 27 October through 1 November. The delegation conducted talks with various departments of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation also visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with Kharkov, where they met with the party obkom. They visited local factories, schools and various cultural organizations. The visitors acquainted themselves with the activities of party and trade union organizations. During the talks the Social Democratic Party workers noted that they were deeply impressed by the extent of the creative work carried out by the Soviet people and their endeavor to follow the path of peace and progress.

LOMONOSOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LUXEMBOURG VISIT

LD051559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation, headed by V.G. Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, returned to Moscow on 1 November having been in Luxembourg at the invitation of the Luxembourg Communist Party Central Committee.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON PERSIAN GULF WAR CITED

LD051612 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov, TASS--As was reported by the High Military Command of Iraq, Iranian aviation in the past 24 hours made raids on Iraqi Army observation posts in the southern section of the front and also the settlement of Sur in the Irbil Province. One Iranian plane was shot down by anti-aircraft defence fire. In ground fighting Iraqi troops yesterday afternoon destroyed a missile launcher, several military depots.

Tehran, 5 Nov, TASS--According to Radio Tehran, Iraqi troops continue their attempts to get hold of Abadan. In the course of the fighting in the area of Ahvaz, Iranian forces inflicted considerable losses upon Iraqi troops. Iraqi planes continue raiding oil-loading structures on Khark Island, but all air attacks are being successfully beaten off by anti-aircraft defence fire. The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces has reported that the Iranian aviation hit blows on Iraqi troops in the area of Abadan, Mared and Dezful.

Further Details

LD061104 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Nov, TASS--According to reports of Iraq's High Military Command, yesterday afternoon, Iranian planes carried out raids on the Iraqi populated locality of Panjwin in Sulaymaniyah Province. Iraqi antiaircraft defences shot down one plane. The communique points out that during land operations, the Iraqi troops captured several guns.

Tehran, 6 Nov, TASS--According to Radio Tehran, the intensity of attacks on Abadan has somewhat lessened, but the city is subjected to non-stop mass artillery and mortar fire. The Iraqi artillery is also shelling Ahvaz.

The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces reported that Iranian helicopters destroyed yesterday several tanks, trucks and guns in the region of Ahvaz and Dezful.

Iranian aircraft dealt a strike on the positions of the Iraqi troops near Susangerd.

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CARTER LETTER

LD051354 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Summary] A mass anti-U.S. demonstration in Tehran was addressed by the prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i "Interviewed for Radio Tehran, he said he had received a message from President Carter. Prime Minister Raja'i said it does not contain any concrete replies to the demands on which the Iranian parliament has conditioned the release of the American hostages, namely that the United States stop interference in Iranian affairs, should unfreeze Iranian assets in American banks, should stop laying financial claims to [as heard] Iran and should return the treasures that had been plundered by the former shah."

AL-ASAD SIGNS RATIFICATION OF SYRIAN-USSR TREATY

LD052328 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov, TASS--Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, today signed a law on ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, the treaty was signed in Moscow on October 8, this year. On November 3 the People's Council (parliament) of Syria unanimously voted for ratification of the treaty.

REPORTAGE ON USSR VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU CONTINUES

Return to Moscow

LD051324 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission for the Organisation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, returned to Moscow today after a tour of the Soviet Union. He visited Volgograd and Alma-Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhtsan.

At the airport he was welcomed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit on October 27 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Talks With Tikhonov

LD051648 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--A talk was held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In the course of the meeting views were exchanged on a number of issues of mutual interest. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations, and favourable prospects were pointed out for a further broadening of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia in the light of the summit talks in Moscow.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed satisfaction with his visit to the Soviet Union and on the eve of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution conveyed cordial greetings to the Soviet people from the broad working masses of Ethiopia and wishes of successes in the cause of communist construction, the defence of peace all over the world.

The talk was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talk was Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Executive Committee of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, vice-chairman of the Supreme Council for the holding of the national revolutionary campaign for development and central planning.

WORLD COMMUNITY CALLS FOR RELEASE OF PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST

PY052125 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The wife of Antonio Maidana, the first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, has sent an open letter to Paraguayan and Argentine authorities. In her letter Mrs Maidana notes that although her husband and another Paraguayan colleague, Emilio Roa, were kidnapped last February in Buenos Aires, the governments of both Argentina and Paraguay refuse to report on the fate of her husband. Mrs Maidana demands that the proper authorities explain the crime and demands the freedom of those persons who have been illegally arrested.

The letter of the life-long companion of the Paraguayan Communist Party leader is addressed not only to the authorities of the two countries that have assumed the responsibility for this deed of international banditry by kidnapping a citizen without any charges or judicial basis, but also to the honest people of the entire world, it is an appeal to express their solidarity with the democrats and patriots who have been arrested by Stroessner's tyranical regime and his foreign mercenaries.

Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa were kidnapped because they long ago challenged Stroessner's arbitrary regime. They did not throw any bombs, or shoot at policemen; their only weapons are the ideals that help the Guarani people to get off their knees and defend themselves from a pack of hounds that have taken over the Palace of Lopez.

Their ideals call on people to combat (?corruption) and the violence of the foreign octupus, the monstrous corruption of the number one hangman of the world and his henchmen.

Antonio Maidana, Emilio Roa and other patriots, in order to counterbalance the dictatorship, promote the ideal of the people's self-sufficiency, the just distribution of lands among those who toil the land, and the suppression of the exploitation of men, which within the present Paraguayan Government has developed into ferocious slavery and the looting of the nation.

It is because of these ideals, because of their perseverance in promoting them, that Maidana and his followers are dangerous for Stroessner's despotism. The leader of the Paraguayan Communist Party spend almost 20 years in the jails of Asuncion, but despite this inhuman treatment his will was not broken, his heart and his conscience called him again to the front line to achieve in his beloved land the radiant ideals of socialism and the well-being of his people.

For the time being, we ignore the details of the kidnapping of Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa in Buenos Aires, we are only certain that the brave patriots have been sent to Asuncion where their lives are in danger.

Millions of people throughout the world are also concerned for the fate of Antonio Maidana and other Paraguayan patriots, protests against the villainy of the Paraguayan Government and demands to free the democrats arrive from all parts of the world: India, Japan, African countries in addition to Latin American countries and the members of the socialist community.

All Soviet social organizations are taking steps to save the best men of the Guarani people from the claws of the [word indistinct]. The Soviet people are certain that with the joint effort of the Paraguayan and international democratic movement, it is feasible to free Antonio Maidana and all other prisoners from Stroessner's prisons.

TEXT OF PANAMA-USSR TRADE AGREEMENT PUBLISHED

For the text of the trade agreement between the Republic of Panama and the USSR published in Panama City LA PRENSA on 2 November, see the Panama section of the 4 November Latin America DAILY REPORT.

SUPREME SOVIET ORDERS DIVISION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY

LD051414 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--Considering the great significance of the chemical industry for the economy, especially for the production of consumer goods and mineral fertilizers for agriculture, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has divided the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry into two all union ministries: the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

Appointment of Ministers

LD052022 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--Considering the importance of the chemical industry for the economy, especially for the production of consumer goods and mineral fertilizers for agriculture, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has divided the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry into two all-union ministries: The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

Vladimir Listov has been appointed USSR minister of the chemical industry, Aleksey Petrishchev--USSR minister for the production of mineral fertilizers.

Listov was born in 1931. He held the post of first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU City Committee (western Siberia), and from 1971 to 1977--deputy minister of the chemical industry of the USSR. In recent times he worked at the CPSU Central Committee.

Petrishchev was born in 1924. He held important party and administrative posts. He has recently held the post of vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

GEORGIA APPOINTS FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF RURAL CONSTRUCTION

LD041653 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Sh. A. Lomidze Georgian SSR first deputy minister of rural construction, releasing him from the post of the republic's deputy minister of health.

BRIEFS

VOROSHILOVGRAD OBKOM CHANGES--The tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions were discussed on 3 November at a Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom plenum. Obkom First Secretary Goncharenko delivered a report. The plenum examined organizational issues. The plenum relieved Sharayev of the duties of obkom Bureau member and obkom second secretary in connection with his election as Nikolayevskiy Obkom first secretary. Zverev, hitherto obkom secretary, was elected as obkom second secretary. Plenum elected Rayevskiy, hitherto obkom department chief, as obkom Bureau member and obkom secretary. Alekseyev, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum proceedings. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80 AU]

PRAVDA EXAMINES PROBLEMS IN PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF MICROCOMPUTERS

LD060857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by V. Myasnikov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Main Administration for Computer Technology and Control Systems: "The Great Potential of Microcomputers"]

[Excerpts] "The coupling of science with production and the effect of progressive ideas upon production come about in practice via machines and technology," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. "Hence the incomparable role of machine building in the development of the national economy and the upsurge of labor productivity." Today machines up to present-day standards are created with extensive use of computer technology. The use of microcomputers in their control has increased particularly in recent years.

It must be noted that the Ministry of the Electronics Industry has successfully resolved scientific and technical problems associated with starting up production of instruments as complex and dlicate in manufacture as microprocessors and microcomputers. In the current year alone the USSR will produce hundreds of thousands of microprocessor assemblies of 10 types, thousands of microcomputers and millions of microcalculators of 30 types.

At the same time there is a gulf between the rapidly increasing production of microcomputers and their use. The fact is that many sectors are not ready to use them to control the machines equipment and processes being created.

A number of tasks requiring speedy resolution arise from this. Thus in the first instance it is necessary to prepare methodological materials on the creation of built-in automatic control systems and think about courses for designers (first and foremost for leading designers) at which the potential and particular features of control using this technology would be revealed. At the same time the Ministry of the Electronics Industry and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems should organize the wide dissemination of easily comprehensible information on microprocessors and microcomputers.

It is very important to create specialized collectives for the development of built-in automated control systems. It is suggested that such subunits should be organized and attached to design bureaus. Here higher education will play a notable role, organizing the training of appropriate specialists.

It should be borne in mind that a built-in automated control system and a microcomputer are not one and the same thing. In order to create a built-in system you need sensors defining the parameters of the equipment's operations, actuators and coupling devices. Finally you need peripherals reflecting the parameters of the technological process.

It is a complex matter. For instance, sensors and actuators are closely connected with the design of the equipment and must be developed in conjunction with the creation of the equipment. In view of the fact that the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems in focusing its efforts on the production of general industrial instruments, it is expedient to organize the production of specialized sensors and actuators directly in sectors themselves.

It must be noted that the sensors and actuators mechanisms being used today do not allow for full utilization of the potential of microprocessors and microcomputers, since they themselves only poorly exploit the achievements of microelectronics.

The problem of preparing and debugging programs for microcomputers is also acute.

Every year an increasingly large number of collectives will become involved in work on designing built-in control systems based on microcomputers. In this connection the question arises of the selections of the leading organizations which will be responsible for methodological coordination in the sphere of developing specific software for control systems and classifying software packages and also for standardization in this sphere. This is up to the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry. Today microcomputers are produced by organizations under a number of ministries using different sectorial standards. Everyday practice indicates the need to prepare and bring into force a series of appropriate state standards. In connection with this task it is also necessary to ensure the compatibility of various microcomputers with higher level computers.

In the next few years the output of microprocessors and microcomputers will be extended substantially, so there must be no delay in organizing the production of control and adjustment apparatus accessible to the mass user and also organizing centralized technical servicing.

As we see, many problems requiring urgent resolution arise as a result of the mass utilization of microcomputers. To this end the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in conjunction with the USSR Gosplan and certain ministries, first and foremost the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, are preparing a draft targeted comprehensive program for the utilization of microprocessors and microcomputers in the next 5-year plan. An interdepartmental commission which was instructed to prepare constructive proposals on resolving questions associated with this is also completing work. It is clear that only joint efforts can achieve the efficient utilization of such progressive, all-purpose devices as microprocessors and microcomputers.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5 NOV

LD060440 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Unusually early snow has fallen in Moldavia. Corn plantations, orchards and vineyards are under a white blanket. A portion of the harvest is still in the fields. Despite the bad weather, machine operators are not ceasing work; they are harvesting corn and sugar beet. Shock youth detachments have gone out to harvest the fruit. Transportation work has been precisely organized. [0000 GMT)

Cotton growers have achieved a record this year. So far about 9.6 million tons of raw cotton have been harvested in the country, and harvesting continues, though (?at slower rates) because the weather is worsening. A record amount of fine fibre cotton has been sold to the state. The quality of raw material has risen, in spite of the fact that a record amount--more than 55 percent of the harvest--has been machine picked. As the harvest is completed the farmers are plowing autumn fallow and preparing seeds. (1100 GMT)

Kharkovskaya Oblast farmers have fulfilled their obligations for sale of grain to the state, and 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points, which is greater than the total required. The farms have completed supplies of good seeds for next year. (1400 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Estonia and Kharkovskaya Oblast have fulfilled pledges for sale of grain to the state. Estonia has sent 155,000 tons of grain, 260,000 tons of potatoes and 63,000 tons of vegetables to the procurement points. Kharkovskaya Oblast farms have sent the state granaries 1 million tons of grain, most of it wheat. (2004 GMT)

Belgorodskaya Oblast has fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain, potatoes and fruit to the state, and 848,000 tons of grain, 51,000 tons of potatoes and 35,000 tons of fruit have been delivered. Seed requirements have been fully covered. (2105 GMT)

OPERATIONAL STAFF REVIEWS MACHINERY, PARTS SUPPLIES

LD060905 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Yu. Grachev report on undated Moscow session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture: "Dependable Supplies for the Countryside"]

[Excerpt] Many plants are still failing to meet schedules for the delivery of material and technical facilities to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and planned and additional orders from the countryside. Moreover, some of them are supplying farms with poor-quality products. This applies especially to enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, which was rightly criticized at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum.

The all-union staff session participants examined data on this department's activity over the first 9 months of 1980. It turns out that during this period a whole series of plants failed to supply a considerable number of tractors, flax- and potato-harvesting combines, cotton sprinklers, plows, drills and other equipment and also spare parts. Rural repair workers are particularly worried by the shortage and also the poor quality of such parts as crankcases, crankshafts, rocker assemblies, gears, cylinder liners, clutch cases and many others. The culprits named at the session are the Altayskiy engine plant, the imeni Bortsov Revolyutsii Sibzavod, the Pavlodar, Chelyabinsk and Volgograd tractor plants, the Krasnyy Dvigatel plant in Novosibirsk, the Orel gear plant and other enterprises in this industrial sector.

The supply of spare parts and motor vehicle components for workshops and repair plants needs improving. To prepare their vehicle pool kolkhozes and sovkhozes need considerable numbers of piston rings, spark plugs, gaskets, crankcases, gearboxes, clutches, shafts and hoses. Yaroslavl's Avtodizel Production Association, the Kuybyshev Katek plant, the Sinelnikovskiy spring plant, Gorkiy's Gaz Production Association and a number of other Ministry of the Automotive Industry enterprises are still behind with production and supplies of technical facilities.

Metal of various grades and sections is needed for successful repair of the machinery and tractor pool. However, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metalluargy frequently fail to meet delivery schedules. In the 9-month period alone deliveries of rolled metal products to the countryside were 70,000 tons short. The Nizhniy Tagil and Karaganda metallurgical combines, the Cherepovets metallurgical plant and a number of USSR Gossnab bases were rightly criticized by the session participants in this connection.

Livestock units and complexes are doing all they can to insure a normal wintering period for livestock. Equipment is being renewed and mechanization facilities are being made ready. Special attention is being paid to the continuous operation of fodder shops. In these conditions extreme importance attaches to providing farms with all the material and technical facilities they need.

Yet for a long time a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production have failed to ensure planned deliveries to the countryside of steam generators, manure transporters, scrapers, feed dispensers, batteries and other equipment. The culprits named at the session are the Kovelselmash, Yelgavselmash, Pyatigorskselmash and Novopokrovskfernmash plants and others. It was stressed that this lag could adversely affect the work of livestock units and complexes and affect stockraising output in general.

The session examined other matters relating to agricultural material and technical supply and broadening and strengthening agriculture's ties with various industrial sectors. In their speeches the session participants stressed machine building's special role in the development of the country's national economy, including agriculture, and in improving labor productivity. The staff session noted that the measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee to improve the work of industry's machine building sectors will enable rural workers to take a new step forward in improving agricultural efficiency and implementing the party's food program.

The all-union operations staff session was attended by executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

BREZHNEV GREETS AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE, PARTY, GOVERNMENT

LD301547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of L.I. Brezhnev message to Azerbaijani Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers on pledge fulfillment]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Communist Party, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijani SSR, workers in agriculture, scientists and specialists, workers on party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol bodies, and all working people of the Azerbaijani SSR.

Dear comrades, it was with a sense of profound satisfaction that the report of the outstanding triumph of the working people of the Azerbaijani SSR--the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan for sales to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruit, cucurbits, tea leaf potatoes--was greeted in the CPSU Central Committee. Adopted pledges were considerably overfulfilled by the republic's grain farmers, who put 358,000 tons of grain in the state granaries. [paragraph continues]

Once again, there were gladdening record crops from Azerbaijan's cotton farmers, who gathered in 872,000 tons of raw cotton, and from the vineyard workers, who delivered 1,373,000 tons of grapes to procurement points.

Azerbaijan's agriculture developed dynamically and at a fast pace in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Collective and state farms are skillfully using their raised material and technical potential, the efficiency of all branches of agricultural production has increased significantly and the auality of produce has improved. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production in the current 5-year plan has increased by one-and-one-half over the previous one. It is gratifying to note that the republic has completed ahead of schedule the 5-year plans for the procurement of all land husbandry products. The delivery to the state of a considerable quantity of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruit and other produce above the targets of the 5-year plan is a sizeable contribution by the working people of Azerbaijan to the practical implementation of the task of improving supplies to the population of foodstuffs and to industry of agricultural raw materials.

The successes in the development of all branches of agriculture are the result of skillful organizational and political work by the republic's party organizations to implement the CPSU's agrarian policy and the result of the selfless labor of all workers in agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the collective farmers, manual, professional and office workers at sovkhozes, farm managers and specialists, scientists, workers on party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol bodies, the labor collectives of agricultural, procurement and industrial enterprises, transport organizations and educational establishments and all the working people of Azerbaijan, on their remarkable labor triumph.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the republic's agricultural workers will in the 11th 5-Year Plan consolidate the results already achieved, will score fresh successes in the upsurge of agricultural production and the raising of its efficiency, and will see in the 26th CPSU Congress with honor.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

ROMANOV THANKS ESTONIANS FOR EARLY DELIVERY OF POTATOES

LD051623 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[ETA report: "Leningraders Say Thank You"]

[Text] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has received a telegram from Comrade G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. In behalf of the Leningraders he expressed cordial gratitude to the communists and working people of Estonia for the ahead-of-schedule delivery of potatoes to Leningrad.

The telegram wishes working people in agricultural and procurement organs and industrial and transportation enterprises new successes in the struggle to fulfill the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets and greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES MEETING, DELIVERS BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD052332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today in Tashkent a meeting of the representatives of the working people of Uzbekistan was held, dedicated to the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Listen to a report from our correspondent, (Erkin Rakhimov):

Six million tons--that is how much cotton the farmers of Uzbekistan grew this year, and today in the Palace of Arts, where the meeting took place, it was possible to meet many of those who gathered in this harvest, unprecedented in the history of the republic. To the sound of the stormy applause of those gathered together the text of the greetings from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev was proclaimed. It was read by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Having expressed his sincere gratitude for such a high evaluation of the work of the farmers of Uzbekistan, Comrade Rashidov said in particular:

[Begin Rashidov recording] Our victory is a combination of the inexhaustible diligence and inspired skill, the firm will and exceptional responsibility of our cadres, the high degree of creative activity of specialists in agriculture and in water conservation and of all the working people of Uzbekistan. Our victory is the result of the ever increasing aid to the republic on the part of the Central Committee of the CPSU and of the Soviet Government, all the fraternal peoples of the country and first and foremost of the great Russian people. [end recording]

Participants in the meeting sent greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in which the firm resolution of all the working people of Uzbekistan for a worthy greeting of the forthcoming 26th party congress and to mark the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with new labor achievements is expressed.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA MEETING ON HARVEST RESULTS

LD041519 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 October 1980 publishes on pages 1 and 3 the 3,200-word apparent text of the speech by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. It was delivered at the 28 October meeting in Alma-Ata called to hear L. I. Brezhnev's greeting on the Kazakh SSR's increased socialist pledges for the current year and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for grain sales to the state. He echoes Brezhnev's congratulations.

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE FUNDS, FINANCES MEETS IN KIEV

AU312150 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 29 October 1980 broadcasts a report on a conference on farm finances--[Text] The consolidation of the material-technical basis of agriculture, accelerating the rates of its mechanization, chemicalization and land amelioration are based on state budgetary and credit assignments and on the growing financial accumulations of kilkhozes and sovkhozes. Agricultural production funds and the financial resources available are becoming an important economic condition for increasing the output of farm produce. How to attain their most effective utilization--this was the issue discussed at an all-union scientific-practical conference, "Improving Finances, Credits and the Price Mechanism in Agriculture," that opened in Kiev on 28 October. Participating in the conference proceedings were responsible workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, union ministries and departments, scientists from the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and from a number of scientific institutions in union republics, chiefs of finance departments in sovkhoz trusts and oblast administrations for agriculture, and a number of farm managers.

CORRECTION TO SELSKAYA ZHIZN ARTICLE ON FALL AGROCHEMICAL WORK

The following is a correction to the item entitled "SELSKAYA ZHIZN Views Problems in Fall Agrochemical Work," published in the 5 November 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, 1 should be made: Page T 2, second paragraph, the words "fertility compensation," lines three through five read, "The fields intended for sugar beet sowing require fertility compensation, although in a number of places the fall plowland is being prepared without the application of mineral fertilizers.

'PLAYING THE GAME' STRESSED IN TACTICAL NUCLEAR EXERCISE

LD051609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 2

[Maj V. Saranchev article under the rubric "Reflecting on the Training Year's Results": "Under Special Conditions"]

[Text Red-Banner Far East Military District--When analyzing the results of an inspection and preparing for a new training year, probably every officer casts his mind back again and again to the days when he and his subordinates were having their combat maturity tested and were reporting the fulfillment of their pledges in the past training year. This is natural, for the final exercises held, as a rule, under conditions as close as possible to combat conditions were a good school, provided rich food for thought and made people take a fresh look at many questions connected with the further improvement of personnel training.

I recall the following episode from an exercise which I attended during an inspection. While preparing for an offensive, the men of one subunit noticed that engineering work had stopped at the forward edge of the "enemy's" defense area. No motor vehicle traffic was observed either. The embrasures of permanent pillboxes and earth-and-timber emplacements were being closed, and machineguns and observation instruments were being covered up. And then all personnel movements between positions ceased altogether. This served as a distinct signal to the attackers to take measures to protect themselves against mass destruction weapons. According to intelligence data, their headquarters already knew that the "enemy" was preparing to make a "nuclear" strike. And now it was clear: The moment had come.

The assumptions were confirmed. A mushroom cloud simulating a "nuclear" explosion soon rose over the hills. But the "enemy," in the inspector's opinion, failed to thwart the offensive because the strike was no surprise. Chemical warfare troops commanded by officer I. Sukhodanov quickly organized a decontamination area. Special equipment was used to rid combat vehicles of "radioactive substances," and they joined battle at the appointed time.

After the exercise there was a lot of talk about why the nuclear strike did not produce the expected result for the defenders. Here the following opinion was voiced: Real losses do not occur as the result of a simulated nuclear strike on an exercise, so is it fair to award success to the attackers? It cannot be ruled out that some factors were overlooked which might have entailed defeat for them in real combat.

Not an easy question, but during the analysis the inspector was nonetheless able to prove convincingly the objectivity of his assessments. The attackers, for example, had irrefutable data on "Enemy" preparations to use nuclear weapons. Knowing the other side's intentions, they made careful preparations for the coming battle: The personnel took good cover in trenches and connecting trenches with means of protection which had been made ready. Combat hardware was sheltered in a hollow in the rocks.

The defenders, on the other hand, ignored elementary measures of protection against mass destruction weapons. At the moment of the "nuclear" explosion, for example, I was with the company commanded by Sr Lt A. Paukov. There even radiation and chemical reconnaissance was not properly organized. I found Jr Sgt S. Zubairov, who was in charge of a chemical observation post, sitting on the breastwork of an abandoned trench. He had neither the cartridge case [gilza], which is usual in such cases to give a sound signal, nor other means of notification. The junior sergeant had even left his protective clothing set in the combat vehicle....

At first it was said that shortly before the "nuclear" strike the defenders at the foward edge had taken precautionary measures--which in fact helped the attackers to determine the moment when they had to protect themselves against mass destruction weapons. But those were measures taken by the defenders only on the instructions of the superior commander. [paragraph continues]

The officers themselves did not do the necessary work, particularly to create the appropriate mental attitude in the personnel.

Why such carelessness? One of the officers, for example, replied as follows: "You see, mass destruction weapons are used conventionally on exercises. Hence people take the appropriate attitude...."

A disturbing statement. Certain commanders most frequently use arguments about the inevitability of certain conventions on exercises merely to cover up their own simplifications and indulgences in training subordinates. The inspection showed that here, too, proper attention was not being devoted to improving methods of protection against mass destruction weapons. In everyday training they frequently relied merely on the study of theory.

Let us look at this question: Did, for example, company and batallion personnel in the exercises often have to cross "contamination" sectors, where it would have been possible to train in carrying out radiation and chemical reconnaissance, to master norms of protection against mass destruction weapons and to answer questions connected with eliminating the consequences of their use? Judging by the results of the final exercises which I attended, scant attention has been paid here during the year to mastering these questions. In particular, the actions of chemical warfare troops have been merely theoretical. They have been set no concrete tasks to solve which would have required their close cooperation with subunits of other categories of troops.

There was evidence of this too in the way the exercise zone was prepared. Much was foreseen and studied here except the imitation of the possible consequences of the use of mass destruction weapons by the enemy. People were not directed toward the idea that, in the event of enemy use of mass destruction weapons, they would have to cross centers of fire and destruction and other obstacles. Yet there is a base in the training center for creating conditions close to combat conditions.

Whenever omissions in this regard are mentioned, certain officers hint that there is not enough time devoted to mastering questions connected with protection against mass destruction weapons. But this is still not the point. Shortage of time is not significant, for example, where personnel training questions are tackled in a comprehensive way and where indulgences and simplifications are not allowed on exercises.

More than once I have attended field exercises in the company commanded by Sr Lt A. Ivanovskiy. One day I observed this picture: A platoon commander came up to him at the command observation point, he demanded operational precision over some detail of the tactical situation, and what happened? The company commander refused to listen to his subordinate because the latter reported to him without his gas mask.

The first impression was that the young company commander, as they say, was going too far and that his exactingness was mere pretentiousness. But the point is that Ivanovskiy always displays such exactingness in everything. He does not seek any easy ways in training personnel and he makes allowances to nobody for simplifications and indulgences. During any exercise and equipment training sessions the officer tries to create a tense atmosphere.

I saw how the company soldiers acted on the final exercises. They constantly had to bear great stresses. At one stage of the exercise, for example, the company had to wage an offensive in a forest, in impassable thickets in the taiga. And it was here that "enemy" use of mass destruction weapons was introduced into the scenario. The company crossed log obstacles, put out fires... and, typically, all the soldiers withstood the stress with honor.

In a word, the lessons of the training year once again remind us that, even within the time allotted by the plan, as the experience of the foremost subunits shows, success in training personnel for actions under complex conditions can be achieved. It all depends on the approach, on responsibility for one's entrusted sector, on an understanding of the nature of modern combat, which makes exceptionally high demands on the training of personnel and in particular on their skill in solving tasks under conditions of the use of mass destruction weapons.